

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE ADVOCATE OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE, AND JOURNAL OF MECHANICAL AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

VOLUME I.]

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
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RUFUS PORTER.—Editor.

The contents of the *Scientific American* are probably more varied and interesting, than those of any other weekly newspaper in the United States, and certainly more useful. It contains as much interesting intelligence as six ordinary daily papers, while for real benefit it is unequalled by any thing yet published. Each number regularly contains from THREE to SIX ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of NEW INVENTIONS, American and Foreign.—SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES and CURIOSITIES.—Notices of the progress of Mechanical and other Scientific Improvements.—Scientific Essays on the principles of the Sciences of Mechanics, Chemistry, and Architecture.—Catalogues of American Patents.—INSTRUCTION in various ARTS and TRADES, with engravings.—Curious Philosophical Experiments.—the latest RAIL ROAD INTELLIGENCE in Europe and America.

The publishers of the *Scientific American*, it will at once be observed, are at a very heavy expense in furnishing so many new engravings, and also in the means employed to obtain the latest and best information on all Scientific subjects. Aside from the cost of the illustrations each week, and the expense of a correspondent at Washington, they have lately despatched an agent and correspondent to Europe, whose duty it is to furnish them by every steamer, with the latest and most interesting European intelligence on Scientific subjects. His time will be spent principally in travelling through England, France, and Germany, visiting the Royal Scientific Institute at London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and all the various Scientific Institutions and most noted places in Europe. To defray all these expenses, and to furnish a paper fully equal to its title, requires a very large subscription list.

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A Chapter on Fools.

The Doctor oft said, that for his part, he thought Folks were not much the better for wisdom men taught; And that many a fancy sagacity-monger, Forced to live on his wisdom, would soon die of hunger.

That it cannot be wisdom in little or great, Who ruin themselves, or who ruin the state; There are fools in their pride, and fools in their purse, And fools without either that oft are much worse.

There are fools of pretension and fools of pretence, Fools that can't understand other folk's sense; There are high finished boobies, from every great school, And many worse fools in the world than "Tom Fool";

There are fools all for saving, and fools that all spend, And great fools that borrow, and greater that lend— Fools that rush into crime to accumulate wealth, Fools that squander the best of all treasures, their health.

Fools that barter the best things of life for a song, Fools of lovers, whose folly but seldom lasts long; There are fools that are single and fools that are wed, And fools have writ volumes that never were read.

There are fools, too, that read, and are never the wiser, And many's the fool takes the part of adviser; There are fools to be wood, and still greater to woo— And fools to give roguery plenty to do.

There are fools that abuse, and fools that applaud; Great fools stay at home, and great fools go abroad, And great fools return greater fools that they went, Their morals all gone and their money all spent.

There are fools that see diamonds in Derbyshire spar, And these are the fools found at every bazaar; Fools to be stared at, and fools, too, to stare, And mothers, great fools, let their daughters be there.

There are fools in the city of pleasure and trade, There are fools country gentlemen all ready-made; Great fools of great fortunes lose life and estate, For the hunting a fox and the leaping a gate.

There are fools that are young, and fools that grow old; Some fools are too gentle—some given to scold; Some fools that torment friends, children and wives, And greater that plague themselves out of their lives.

I could tell of more fools, without number or end— That with all this my telling I never shall mend; And perhaps lose myself, both my sense and my labor, And perhaps—I am quite as great fool as my neighbor.

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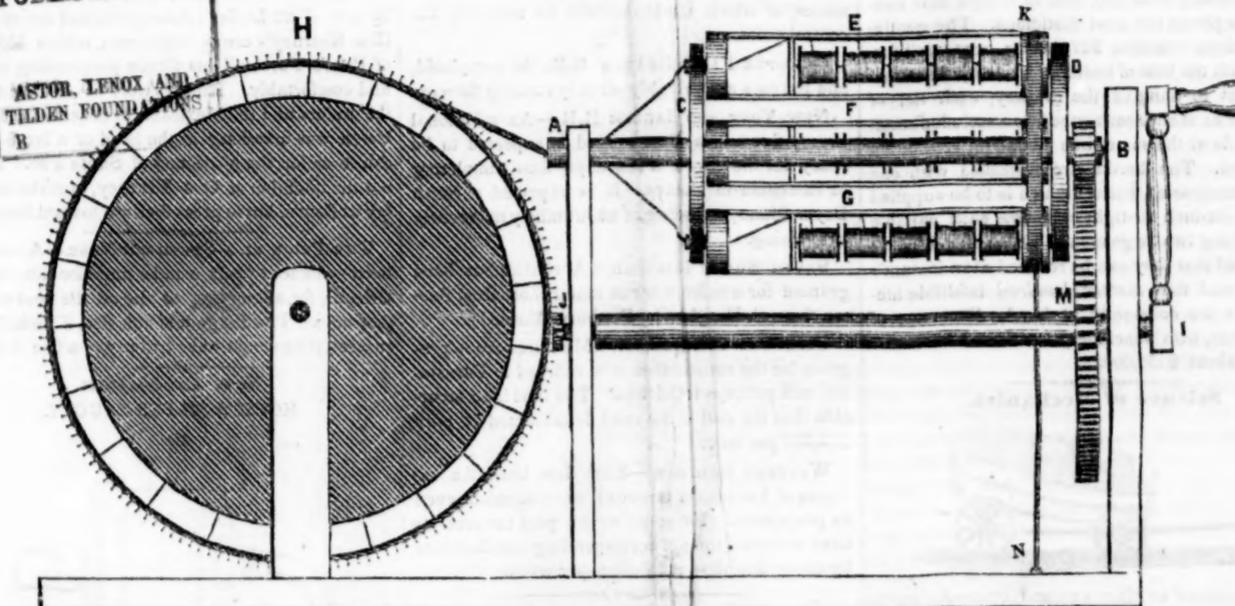
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CORD-MAKING MACHINE.



INTRODUCTION.—The ordinary method, and which is most generally practised in the manufacture of small as well as large cordage, is to draw off from spools or bobbins the requisite number of threads or yams, and extend them several hundred feet horizontally in what is called a *line walk*; and then twist several yams together, to form the twist or strands, by very simple machinery, and twist three of these strands together in a contrary direction to complete the cord. But by the machine here introduced, the yarn is taken from the spools,—nine, twelve, or fifteen in number,—formed into three twists or strands, and these are counter-twisted into finished cord, and reeled upon a drum, all at one operation, and the process requires no more space than a small tale. We are not aware that more than one machine of this kind has been put in operation; but in consideration that small cotton and linen core and three corded twine, are in extensive use; that the machines are easily constructed, and that there are in this city several hundreds of children who might be profitably employed in this business, we have been induced to present a description, with the assurance that the inventions free for all who may choose to avail themselves thereof.

EXPLANATION.—On a horizontal shaft, A B, fifteen inches long and one in diameter, is mounted two wheels, C D, five inches in diameter, and these wheels constitute the bearings of three fliers, E F G. These fliers are mounted at equal distances from each other, the bearings thereon of forming a triangle; each flier consisting of two small cylinder-heads, connected by two opposite segments, and containing five small spools mounted on a central axle which extends from the first cylinder-head to cross-bar, near the opposite end of the flier. Each of these spools contains a quantity of thread or yarn, which, when in operation, is drawn off from the spool, passing over a small metallic hook attached to the inside of one of the segments, and thence through the cross-bar and hollow centre of the pivot of the flier, and thence to and through the centre of the pivot or gudgeon of the shaft at A, and thence to the periphery of the drum, H, which being three feet in circumference, measures the cord as it is coiled thereon. This machine is put in motion by means of a crank attached to the shaft, I J. A gear-wheel, M, takes to pinion on the flier-shaft, while a small pinion, J, on the extreme end of the crank shaft, takes to a series of teeth or pins, projecting from the periphery of the drum, thereby giving to the drum a motion sufficient to take off the cord as fast as it is sufficiently twisted by the flier-shaft. A belt, K, extends round the three first cylinder-heads of the fliers; and this belt being held stationary by a cord which extends thereto from the floor of the machine, at N, it causes the fliers to revolve rapidly in the direction contrary to that of the flier-shaft. Thus it will be readily seen that this motion of the fliers on their respective pivots, twists each five threads into a strand, while the motion of the flier shaft lays and twists the three strands together in the opposite direction at the point A. A single machine will make three yards of cord per minute, or about 150 yards per hour; and the ordinary difference between the cost of the stock and the wholesale price of the cord, is ten cents per hundred yards; thus affording a profit of one dollar and fifty cents on ten hours' work of the machine. Several parallel sets of shafts and fliers may be arranged to be driven by one crank, so as to make several cords at the same time, and wind them upon the same drum: but for the use of children, the single machine should be preferred. The single machines may be made for ten dollars each.

FEATS OF EAST INDIA JUGGLERS.—Martin, describes many of the feats of the jugglers of the East, which were performed in his presence, but which were more astonishing and incredible than anything exhibited in this country. One produced a plain, brown, earth jar, which was frequently filled with water, and on being reversed, no water flowed from it, and it proved to be empty. The audience were invited to fill the jar, which they did many times, but with the same results, although the ground was not wet, nor was there the least appearance of water, when the jar was overturned or reversed. The jar was examined, and by permission broken to pieces by the people present, but nothing peculiar was discovered about it. A man appeared with a bag of brass balls, which he threw one by one into the air, to the number of thirty-five. None of them appeared to return. After waiting a while, he made some odd motions with his hands, and the balls were seen to fall, one at a time, till he had caught the whole thirty-five, and returned them to the bag. This feat was repeated several times. Another person appeared with a bamboo about twenty feet long; and with a girdle round his body, in which was an iron socket. He placed the end of the bamboo pole on a flat stone, and climbed nimbly to the top of it, and fixed the socket of his breast-plate on its top end: and then, turning his legs backward till his heels touched his shoulders, grasped his ankles with his hands, and spun round with such velocity, as to appear like a revolving ball, while the pole, on the top of which he was whirling, had no apparent support whatever, to prevent its falling.

THE WHORTLEBERRY.—The swamp whortleberry is capable of successful introduction into garden culture. A gentleman in Wayne county, Michigan, has a little whortleberry tree growing in his garden which was transplanted from a marsh about ten years ago. It is about ten feet high, and about an inch and a half in diameter at the root. It stands in a rich sandy upland soil. The fruit is improved in size and is equal in flavor to that produced in the swamps. The yield is said to be more abundant and more certain. The tree is watered daily in very dry weather, and perhaps might not do well without it. If efforts to cultivate in a dry soil be not successful, a more moist one might be tried. The smaller variety, growing on the openings might be tried. They probably would flourish as well with the same treatment, as currant bushes, and surely this delicious fruit is worth rescuing from the extinction that seems to await it; for it is much more palatable than the currant, and requires less sweetening.

A FACT IN PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts in London, during an examination of several fine specimens of vases, milk-ewers, water-jugs, &c. constructed after antique patterns, an interesting explanation was given on the manufacture of articles of the same form, but different size. It was stated that no matter how many sizes of any given article are required, the largest alone is modelled, which, on being exposed to the action of the fire, sinks in the proportion of one-sixth of its bulk, and becomes the mould on which a second is formed. The produce of this is again diminished in a similar degree in the course of the process, and by their means a series of any extent can be obtained without any addition at all on the labor of the designer.

ON MOUNT ETNA.—The sides of Mount Etna are about 77 cities towns and villages, containing 15,000 inhabitants. It is supposed that much of the water of the Niagara passes through a subterranean passage from the whirlpool above the falls, and reappears some miles below.

A LIST OF PATENTS ISSUED FROM THE 14TH MARCH TO 11TH APRIL, 1846.

(Continued from No. 47.)

To Charles Wheeler, of Lockport, Mass., for improvement in Light House Lamps: patented 11th April.

To William Kumbel, of New York city, for improvement in stretching leather bands: patented 11th April.

To Thomas J. Wells, of New York city, for improvement in Saw Mills: patented 11th April.

To Samuel Lowery, of Philadelphia, for improvement in making bricks: patented 18 April.

To George W. Macon, of Louisville, N. C., for improvement in machinery for smoothing tobacco leaves: patented 18th April.

To Waldemar Beach, of Baltimore, for improvement in corn shellers: patented 18th April.

To Joseph Colton, for improvement in pocket books and watch safes: patented 18th April.

To Nathan Ide, of Shelby, N. Y., for improvement in Cultivators: patented 18th April.

To Clinton Foster, of Laporte, Ind., for improvement in reaping machines: patented 18th April.

To C. S. Debow, of New York city, for improvement in extension bedsteads: patented 18th April: date 11th April.

To Royal E. House, of New York city, for improvement in Magnetic Printing Telegraphs: patented 18th April.

To Samuel Witherow, of Gettysburg, Pa., for improvement in plows: patented 18th April.

To Joshua M. C. Armsby, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in regulating the draft of plows, (assigned to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason): patented 18th April.

To Joel W. Andrews, of Norristown, Pa., for improvement in the manner of burning bricks: patented 4th April.

To Isaac K. Jennings, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., for apparatus in the speedy generation and convenient, prompt, and agreeable application of heat to the human system: patented 21st of January, 1846. Renewed and extended by act of Congress, from March 3d, 1843. Issued 4th April, 1846.

To David G. Colburn, of Wilmington, Vt., for improvement in pumps: patented 25th April.

To Joe Hall, 2nd, of Wallingford, Conn., for improvement in casting spoons: patented 25th April.

To Barnabas Langdon and Amos Salisbury, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in hemp dressers: patented 25th April.

To William Wheeler, of West Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for improvement in currycombs: patented 25th April.

To James Deighton, of Lanier, Ohio, for improvement in water-wheels: patented 25th April.

To Henry A. Wells, of New York city, for improvement in machinery for making hat bodies: patented 25th April.

To William Boughton, of London, England, for improvement in grinding-mills: patented 25th April.

To Ralph Summers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for improvement in water-wheels: patented 25th April.

To Henry Johnson, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in way-mail bags: patented 25th April.

To Robert Ferguson and John Clark, of Glasgow, Scotland, for improvement in printing calico: patented 25th April.

To Henry Donges, of Newport, Pa., for improvement in Tailor's measures: patented 25th April.

To Jonathan F. Ostrander, of New York city, for improvement in Grinding-mills: patented 25th April.

To Josiah Warren, of New Harmony, Ind., for improvement in composition for stereotype-plates: patented 25th April.

To Joshua Norton, Jr., of Boston, for improvement in the mode of drying sized paper: patented 25th April.

To John Simpson, of Decatur, Ga., for improvement in machines for making brick: patented 25th April.

To Harvey H. May, of Galesburgh, Ill., for improvement in plows: patented 25th April.

To Isaac Kellogg, of New Hartford, Ct., for improvement in making cores for castings, (assigned to Henry Kellogg): patented 25th April.

To Daniel R. Allen, of Cumberland, Me., for improvement in hay-presses: patented 25th April.

To William P. Marston, of Danville, Va., for improvement in making a machine for rolling tobacco: patented 25th April.

To William Y. Singleton, of Springfield, Ill., for improvement in hominy making: patented 25th April.

To Michael Collins, of Boston, for improvement in ventilators for chimneys: patented 25th April.

To John M. May, of Philadelphia, for improvements in plows: patented 2d May.

INGENIETY OF THE CHINESE.—The following descriptions were given by a clergyman who had visited China.

"A hollow ball was shown him, some inches in diameter, which was divided into two hemispheres, the inside of one of which was a representation of heaven, and that of the other of hell. By closely examining the surface with the naked eye, or by drawing his finger gently over it, he could just perceive a slight irregularity—a little roughness—but nothing more. On applying, however, a powerful magnifier, he found one of these hemispheres covered with the forms of angelic beings, all with countenances expressive of the highest happiness; and this was heaven. On the other hemisphere was hell. Each figure was perfect in itself; and the artist had succeeded in depicting the various passions on the countenance, in a wonderful and astonishing manner. He had also seen a cherry stone, with a part of it taken off, leaving the remainder in the shape of a small bowl, and looking inside and out not unlike any other cherry stone, save what appeared to be a quantity of silver filings in its bottom. On having recourse to his magnifier again, he saw no less than a hundred perfectly formed and beautiful silver tea-spoons.



NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

Drawings of machinery, engraving on wood, and photographic drawings, neatly executed, at the lowest prices, at this office.

POST MASTERS—Who receive this paper, will confer a special favor by mentioning the subject occasionally to scientific mechanics. The aid, also and influence of all our kind patrons, in extending the notice and circulation of this paper, is most respectfully solicited.

THE MOON.—By means of a magnificent and powerful telescope, procured by Lord Ross, of Ireland, the moon has been subjected to a more critical examination than ever before, and many objects of moderate size have been distinctly seen. But it is stated that there were no signs of inhabitants such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green-field and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying even one factory—all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection to the mind of the Christian philosopher—why had this devastation been.

FROM THE ARMY.—Gen. Taylor left Matamoras on the 10th inst., on his way to Camargo, accompanied by a part of the Texian regiment of infantry. It is stated in recent accounts from Camargo, that on the 27th of July, a party of Camanches, numbering several hundred, about nine miles from Camargo, killed about thirty Mexicans, and carried off thirteen women and children. The Alcaldo of Guadalupe had also been killed, and the authorities of that place have called upon Gen. Worth, the commander of the troops at Camargo, for protection, declaring that they have been abandoned by the Mexican Government, and have nothing to hope from it. It is also rumored that a party of 600 Camanches had been encountered by about 80 American rangers, who killed about twenty of the Indians, and took from them 150 horses. So it seems that an army of invasion has become the army of protection to the Mexicans. It is a very curious sort of a war, all points and parties considered.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A successful experiment has recently been made at Portsmouth, Eng., on the subject of extending the Magnetic telegraph wires under water. The mode of insulating the wires is similar to that recommended in this paper a few weeks since. The length of the submerged wire is not specified, but we judge from the circumstances that it was not less than a mile; but the communications made were as perfectly free and powerful on the register as if the wire had been suspended in the air. There is evidently no serious obstacle at present, to extending the telegraph across the Hudson river, at any point at which it would not be likely to be disturbed by the anchors of vessels.

THE TELEGRAPH.—On Friday at 2 p. m., says the Cayuga Tocsin, the operator at the station here was visited by a large ball of fire which landed on his table, followed by a report as if a musket had been fired in the room. This arose from a thunder storm, which seemed to occupy only the northern parts of the heavens, while the sun was shining, and in the southern sky there was but little indication of a storm.

A ROGUE PURSUED BY LIGHTNING.—A gentleman at Springfield, Mass., having lately been robbed of \$200, communicated his loss and suspicions to the New York Police, by telegraph; and on the evening of the same day, officer Bloom sent word to the loser that the thief was arrested on board the New Haven boat, and the money recovered.

RAILROAD DEPOT REGULATIONS.—The following rules and regulations have been established by the agent of the Boston and Lowell Railroad company, and should be adopted at every Railroad depot throughout the United States: "No Hacks or Cabs allowed on the premises of the Company, without the permission of the agent. Drivers are to remain outside the building at their carriages (except in stormy weather), until the arrival of the cars, when they will be admitted to stations provided for them, where they must remain in silence until called.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Horticultural and Mechanical exhibition will be opened to the public at Niblo's Garden on the sixth day of October, at nine o'clock A. M. Plowing and spading matches will take place on Friday the 9th. Exhibition of pure blood and her cattle, horses, &c., at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of October.

THE NEW ELECTRIC GUN.—Some of the English papers contain a flaming account of the operation and effects of a new invention under this title, which is represented to throw a thousand bushels per minute with great accuracy and force. We shall hazard the prediction, however, that it will turn out to be a sheer humbug, like three-fourths of the extravagant representations of great inventions with which the English papers abound.

THE MORMON ARMY.—The captain of the steamship Tobacco Plant arrived with his boat at St. Louis, on the 12th inst., from Fort Leavenworth, and reports that one thousand Mormons, in addition to the two hundred called for, had come to the fort, in hopes of being enrolled in the service of the United States, to follow Gen. Kearny's expedition to Santa Fe and New Mexico.

Steamer Atlantic.

This new floating palace, unequalled in splendor and facilities of comfort and convenience, took her place on the Norwich line on Tuesday of last week. The hitherto unrivaled steamer Oregon, of the Stonington line, left her berth about one minute ahead of the Atlantic, and in passing the southern side of the battery, was about a quarter of a mile ahead and continued gaining for a few miles: but soon after passing Throg's Neck the Atlantic took the lead, and was two or three miles ahead on arriving at New London.

The Atlantic was built expressly for this line, under the superintendence of Capt. Dunstan, who is her commander. She is 320 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 64 feet breadth of deck. Her engines are of 1370 horse power—the cylinder of 11 feet stroke, and 72 inches diameter. The cranks and shafts are of wrought iron, the former being eighteen and a half inches in diameter. The wheels are 36 feet in diameter, with a face of nine feet, and make 18 revolutions per minute. The style of finish and furniture, is superb beyond description. The upper saloon contains 60 state rooms, including six double rooms, all of which are splendidly furnished, and present to the traveller an air of convenience and luxurious comfort. The ladies saloon is gorgeously finished, with Axminster carpet, rosewood and satin-damask chairs, magnificent satin-damask curtains, gilded cornices, superb mirrors, &c. This saloon is large and airy, and contains sixty berths, most admirably arranged, and in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. The gentlemen's saloon contains 227 berths, very well furnished with the best of bedding, while by a new arrangement in hanging the drapery, each tier of berths can be at once converted into a secluded state-room, while at the same time abundant ventilation is allowed. The berths are furnished with one hundred mattresses, each of which is to be supplied with six six-inch air-tight cylinders, each capable of supporting two large men. These cylinders are so disposed that they can be reached at an instant's warning, and thus sixteen hundred infallible life-preservers are constantly at hand. The cost of this steamer, with machinery and furniture, is stated to be about \$150,000.

Science of Mechanics.



THE BALANCE OF MECHANICAL LAWS.—As water naturally seeks its level, so does all mechanical force seek a corresponding resistance, and at the same time, produce a corresponding re-action. When a continuous and uniform force is applied to a steam-boat, or other vessel, the motion of the vessel is accelerated, till the force applied is equalled by the resistance of water and the atmosphere. The force applied to a railroad train, finds its balance in the atmospheric resistance, and the friction of machinery. If a cannon ball, or any heavy article were let fall from the upper regions of the atmosphere, its velocity would be accelerated, till the atmospheric resistance is equal to its weight, or the attraction of gravitation. The force of the current of water in a river, is balanced by the resistance of the inequalities of its banks and bottom. No application of force can possibly produce an effect greater than the expense of producing the original force. When force is applied to the elevation of a body, by projection, or otherwise, in opposition to the force of gravitation, that body will contribute an equal force, by its descent—minus friction and atmospheric resistance: and no ponderous body, by its descent, can by any possible application of this force, be made to elevate an equal weight to an equal height. No moving body is capable of producing an equal velocity, in another body of equal weight, by the force of its momentum: and no coiled spring, can, by its expansion, be made to bend, or coil another equal spring. To elevate a given weight, to a given height, requires the application of force, at least equal to that produced by the descent of an equal weight, an equal vertical distance: and no advantage can possibly be taken of any variation of the mode of applying the force, or the direction of the motion of the body, being thus elevated. It has been through the want of a knowledge of these facts, that many people have wasted years of their precious time, and thousands of dollars of their money or credit, in vain endeavors to discover the long sought "Perpetual Motion." Water mills have been constructed with machinery to be operated by water power, for the purpose of elevating to the upper reservoir, all the water expended in driving the machinery: but all have, of course, failed. It is a common thing, in some parts of the country, to see wagons, constructed with the hind part of the body elevated a foot or more above the axletree, while the forward part is placed as low as possible, for the purpose of making the load,—especially, that of barrels of flour, and whiskey,—press hard against the forward end of the wagon body, that less power may be required to draw the load: and many wagoners suppose that a load thus adjusted, would move forward of its own accord, on level ground, were it not for the friction of the wheels, and resistance of the sand and mud on the road. And even this idea, is not more absurd, than those manifested by many practical engineers, in the construction and proportions of various parts of modern machinery: but as long as the machinery, like the wagons above mentioned, answers the general purposes for which it was intended, they are content to believe every part to be of the best construction, without the trouble of looking into the true laws of "mechanics," whereby to discover defects and superfluities, and promptly reject any propositions of improvement.

FIRE AT GORHAM, ME.—The principal business row, comprising seven or eight buildings at the central village, in Gorham, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th inst.

Railroad Intelligence.

GREAT RAILROAD CONVENTION AT WOONSOCKET.—The friends and advocates of the new and straight railroad from New York to Boston, recently convened at Woonsocket for the purpose of concerting measures for the early construction of said road. More than five hundred delegates were present, representing numerous towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, through which this road is to pass. Reports concerning the feasibility and prospects of this road were such as to leave no reasonable doubt that the project will be pushed forward with energy until a thoroughfare is opened, by which travellers may glide from this city to Boston in six hours.

THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS Railroad Company have succeeded in negotiating in this city, a loan of \$100,000 on favorable terms. This will enable the company to complete the road to Indianapolis by the first of March next.

THE MAD RIVER AND SANDUSKY Railroad will be completed to the Lake prior to March next, completing a route from Cincinnati to Boston that may be travelled in about 70 hours: the time that was required, twenty years ago, to travel from Boston to Albany. Travellers in Cincinnati, sleep on Lake Erie, and will be in Buffalo the next day. As this is the great natural inland route from New Orleans to New York and Boston, it requires no stretch of the imagination to show that it will be one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Union, for travel and business, of which Cincinnati will be naturally the central point.

CHICAGO FALLS BRANCH R.R., is completed, and the cars are probably already running thereon.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM R.R.—An additional twenty-five miles of new road is expected to be ready for the cars in a few days, thus completing its extension to Somers. It is expected to reach Dover Plains, a distance of about ninety miles early next spring.

SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD.—A charter has been granted for a railroad to run along shore from Boston through Hingham to Duxbury, Mass.

CAPE COD BRANCH R.R.—Measures are in progress for the construction of a railroad to Barnstable, and perhaps to Orleans. The land is so favorable that the cost of the road is estimated at only \$16,000 per mile.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—Such has been the increase of business on this road, as to astonish even its proprietors. For some weeks past the receipts have exceeded those of corresponding time last year by about four thousand dollars per week.

MURFREESBORO', N. C., July 22, 1846.

MR. PORTER—You will oblige your subscribers in this section of the United States, by informing us of the most approved method of keeping cellars dry which are disposed to be wet, or in which water will rise in rainy weather. Our cellar-floors are not commonly water-tight, and my object is to know how a cellar may be kept dry, without a water-tight floor or a blind ditch. Respectfully, W.

ANSWER.—If it is the object of our correspondent to learn how to keep cellars dry without water-tight bottoms, we could give him a plan of a simple pump, to be stepped in a cavity in a corner of the cellar, and so arranged as to be put in operation by a weight whenever the water accumulates to the depth of three or four inches in the cavity;—the weight and machinery to be detached from its restraint by the rising of a buoy at the foot of the pump. But as the occasional winding up of the weight would occasion some trouble, we should rather recommend the use of the resin, tar, or pitch, with which that country abounds, to be applied in rendering the cellars water-proof. The bottom of the cellar should be first smoothly overlaid with a mortar, consisting of one part lime, or two parts clay with ten parts of sand. This must be done in a dry season; and when this cement becomes hard, it should be overlaid with a heavy coat of warm pitch or tar, sufficiently dilute to be spread with a paint-brush; and this resinous coat may be immediately covered with dry sand, and the cellar may be used without any delay, whether the sand is covered with a plank floor or not. The walls also should be coated to some distance from the bottom, with the pitch, and covered with sand or coarse paper. If this coating is found to be inefficient, the loose sand may be swept off, and an additional coat of the pitch or tar applied, and covered with sand as before. A Carolean could hardly wish for a cheaper or better finish for cellars than this.

MAJESTIC FLOWER.—We find in an exchange paper a description of a flowering tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon, and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalks of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand; but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast brilliant golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blossoms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

CUERIOUS TIME PIECE.—In one of the most fashionable resorts in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning glass falls upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock; of course every pleasant day the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the canon. On every such day, a crowd gathers round it to watch the progress of the sun spot and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.

CUERIOUS TRAP.—Levi Kittinger has applied for a patent for a rat-trap which is operated by a weight, in such a manner that every rat that approaches is caught and safely secured while the trap sets itself for another: thus repeating the process until the weight is run down.

WINDOW VENTILATOR.—We have seen a description of a new mode of ventilating windows by means of perforated panes of glass, to which is attached revolving discs with perforations corresponding with those of the panes. This may be very ingenious, but we can not imagine many cases in which it would possess any considerable advantage over the ordinary method: that of raising or sliding the sash.

SEVERAL OTHER NEW INVENTIONS ARE UNAVOIDABLY DEFERRED.

Inflammable Elements.

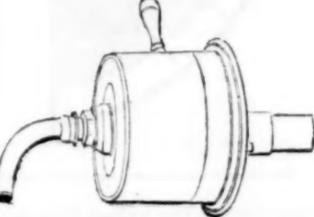
Some people suppose that a time will come when "the heavens will be on fire," while others ridicule the idea of such an event, supposing it to be inconsistent with the established laws of nature; yet there is one view of the subject which makes it appear miraculous that such an event has not occurred long ago. The fact has already become familiar to people of ordinary intelligence, that a mixture of hydrogen gas, with common atmospheric air, is highly inflammable, and will burn with a greater or less degree of violence according to the quantity of hydrogen in the compound. It is also well known that there is a constant emission of hydrogen from vegetation, and from the decomposition of various substances; and that this gas, being extremely light and buoyant, has a tendency to rise to the surface of the atmosphere. There is therefore no reason to doubt that immense quantities of this inflammable compound abound in the upper regions of the air, and that nothing more than a spark of electric fire would be required to envelop the world in flames. The only circumstance which has hitherto prevented such conflagration, is that the region of concre-
tive and excitable electricity is several miles below that of the inflammable air. Yet there are no defined laws or theory to show any security against the occurrence of an aerial conflagration at any moment.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—Intelligence from Fort Leavenworth to the 9th inst., has been received by way of St. Louis. An express had arrived from Gen. Kearny's camp, which was within 130 miles of Bent's Fort; all his forces progressing rapidly and comfortably. Rumors were circulating among the traders and the Mexicans, to the effect that Gen. Urrea was marching at the head of a large Mexican force for the protection of Santa Fe. It was not the intention of Gen. Kearny, to make any delay at Bent's, but to press forward toward Santa Fe.

THE PRICE OF A SOUTHERN NOSE.—A man has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in New Orleans, for attempting to bite off the nose of another man. The Judge told him that if he had been successful he would have had to pay a fine of \$1,000.

New Inventions.

HOUSE'S FILTER-FAUCET.



This excellent invention is calculated to filter and clarify the Croton and other aqueduct water, as it issues from the hydrant, and is so constructed and arranged that no exertion whatever is required to keep it in perpetual repair and good order. A filter of the best material is so arranged within the cylindrical chamber, that by turning the cylinder in one direction, one surface of the filter is presented to the current, and clarifies the water as it flows through: and when it becomes proper to cleanse the filter, the cylinder has only to be turned in the other direction, by which the internal current is reversed so as to flow through the filter in the opposite direction, thus readily cleansing the filter from all sediment and impurities, and the water will again flow in translucent purity. This first rate invention has been patented by Mr. C. House, of this city, and a specimen may be seen in operation at the Mechanics' Agency Rooms, No. 34 Ann street. Call and see it.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING MACHINERY.—An application was filed at the Patent Office, on the 8th inst., by G. E. Marving, R. E. Peterson, and John Johnson, administrators of Alexander W. Scott, deceased, for a patent on certain improvements in machinery for spinning. The applicants claim the forming of the bobbin, or the tube carrying the bobbin, or the tube itself, or the tube and bobbin combined, in such a manner that the upper bearing at the upper end of the tube or bobbin shall be against the spindle, and the lower bearing laterally shall be against a fixture on or in the rail below, or against a lateral bearing on the rail itself: the bobbin or tube not having any other bearing except at its extremities. Also the placing of the roller in front of the drawing rollers, and revolving the same in the direction represented, and the use of the same in connection with spinning fibrous substances.

MILL FOR CRUSHING SUGAR CANE.—A patent has been applied for by Alfred Stillman, for an improved mill for this purpose. What he claims as his invention is the so combining of two sets of rollers as to present the cane, after it has been crushed by the first set of rollers, to the second set, in a body much thicker than when it left the first set, the more effectually to express the saccharine matter, and to prevent the second set of rollers from cutting through the mass.

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A CURIOUS TRAP.—Levi Kittinger has applied for a patent for a rat-trap which is operated by a weight, in such a manner that every rat that approaches is caught and safely secured while the trap sets itself for another: thus repeating the process until the weight is run down.

SEVERAL OTHER NEW INVENTIONS ARE UNAVOIDABLY DEFERRED.



A train, consisting of twenty-seven long cars containing 2,500 persons, left Boston a few days since on the Boston and Maine railroad. The occasion was a picnic party excursion.

Nearly one hundred thousand emigrants from foreign ports have landed in this city since the first of March last, being an average of about five hundred and fifty per day.

Somebody says that an important secret has been carefully kept for some time past in Portland; but that it required all the ladies of the city to keep it, even with the aid of their husbands.

There is a place in New Jersey, called "the Peach Patch," which is expected to furnish thirty thousand baskets of peaches the present season. Peaches are exceedingly cheap in the market already.

The Messrs. Reynolds, who reside near Delaware city, have fifteen hundred acres of peach orchards, the produce of which is estimated at \$100,000 for the present season. It is a great business.

A bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors, has passed the House of Representatives in Maine, by a large majority. The temperance cause is strong in that State.

The number of persons discharged or released from their liabilities by the bankrupt law of '42 was 28,291; the aggregate of debts \$440,934,615: cost of judicial proceedings \$602,000.

Gen. Taylor says he will take his Christmas dinner at Monterey, if not in Mexico; and Gen. Parsons is said to excess a determination to dine on Christmas at Matamoros. We shall see.

Some of the English manufacturers are making an elegant and durable printed fabric, from a kind of grass, which is found in abundance in China. The fibre is finer than that of flax.

The trains on the Erie Railroad were retarded a few days since, by arms of grasshoppers, which had taken possession of the rails, and rendered them too unctuous for traction.

Mr. Wise made an interesting balloon ascension from West Chester, Pa., on the 8th inst. He sailed several miles at so moderate an altitude as to converse with the inhabitants by the way.

Travellers from the West have adopted the practice of engaging the best state rooms of the steam-boats at Albany by means of the magnetic telegraph, prior to their arrival.

The Hutchinsons are said to have cleared thirty thousand dollars during their year's sojourn in England. Probably three thousand would be nearer the truth.

Three hundred barrels of American bacon received at Nottingham, Eng., from Liverpool, two or three weeks since, and was immediately sold at about eight dollars



New Patents.

[From the Reports of the Commissioners of Patents, for 1846.]

I Sing Not.
I sing not for wealth—let the miser enjoy
All the pleasure he finds in that pitiful toy;
Let him cherish his gold and his jewels with care,
For when riches have fled, his heart will despair.

Then the shrine where he knelt, no longer will cheer,
And his bosom will quake with madness and fear;
The idol he worshipped, once vanish'd and gone,
E'en Hope will forsake him, and leave him forlorn.

I sing not for Fame, for the world's applause.
Is often bestowed for some slight trivial cause;
Thus, favor and friendship oft blazon a name
Unworthy of aught, save abhorrence and shame.

No! I sing not for fame—it illuminates man's way,
Like the meteor blaze in its brilliant array—
Yet earth's pilgrim will find, though it glistens so bright
Its splendor will fade, will be shrouded in night.

I sing not for these—give me Honor and Health,
And away with the phantoms of Fame and of Wealth.
If Contentment be mine, naught on earth can annoy,
For my heart will then bask in the sunshine of Joy.

With Faith for my beacon, and Hope for my guide,
My bark will glide on, smoothly over life's tide,
To a haven of peace, in you Heaven above,
Where my spirit will rest, 'mid the regions of ve

The Present.

Oh slight not the present—the past is arrayed,
In a dim and indefinite mantle of shade;
Disturb not the calm of its mist-covered plains,
Where glide the pale ghosts of lost pleasures and pains.

The Future!—what mortal may pierce its thick cloud!
The future is wrapped in uncertainty's shroud;
Dark trials, keen cares from that shroud may arise,
Or its secrets may never be disclosed to thine eyes.

The Present! oh! wish not its moment- away;
A talisman dwells in the might of to-day:

Past seasons are buried, the future unknown,
But the bright, sunny present, at least, is thine own.

I seek not like vain thoughtless minstrels to sing,
Of the blossoms and warmth of life's beautiful spring;
I woo thee not lightly to while the fleet hours,
In numbering sunbeams and gathering flowers.

No! fair would I bid thee from knowledge implore
Each day some new treasure to add to thy store;
And gently some service, kindness impart,
To glad the worn fortune or soothe the sad heart.

Each day may thy home and its fondly loved ties
Acquire fresh attraction and worth in thine eyes;
Yet with strengthened devotion on God mayst thou call,
And feel that for Him, thou couldst part from them all.

Thus live and thou wilt not in weariness cast
Thy glance from the present to picture the past,
Nor marvel what earth's mystic future may be,
Since Heaven hath in store a bright future for thee.

The Ills we Leave Behind us.

Oh! what's the use of looking back
As o'er life's road we travel;

Or pausing for a moment to
Some mystery unravel:

The better way's to go ahead—
Let Fortune mis- or find us,

And never cast a glance upon
The ill we leave behind us.

When sickness and sore toes combine
To make us sad and weary,

We ought to keep our spirits up,
Nor think that life is dreary;

But cast at once from off our souls
The chains of grief that bind us,

And bid a last farewell unto
The ill we leave behind us.

This world hath pleasure for us all,
As well as care and sorrow,

And though the skies may weep to-day,
They may wipe up to morrow;

Then why should we let present woes
Of former ones remind us?

They're past—they're gone—so let's forget
The ill we leave behind us.

Then let old Time remove the stones
Where all our griefs are covered,

And frighen Memory's bird away,
Which o'er them long has hovered;

For within his fatal net
Grim Death has once entwined us,

We'll cease to think of present joys
And ill we leave behind us.

QUERY.—A Traveller on a journey, run short of provisions, but overtook two more, one of whom had five loaves of bread and the other three. He agreed that if they would put their bread together, and all three eat of it, he would pay for what he ate; they did so, and he gave them eight pieces of money of equal value. How should it be divided?

ANSWER.—This can be answered without a mathematical process. Suppose the eight loaves be divided into twenty-four pieces: of these, one man furnished fifteen and the other only nine; each of the three gentlemen eats eight, wherefore one is entitled to receive pay for seven, and the other for only one. Thus eight pennies paid are divided accordingly, 7 and 1.

A TRUE SAILOR.—A son of Neptune, in speaking gratefully of a kindness rendered him by a stranger, naively remarked that he was so taken aback that his eyes puffed. Said he, "I can stand bad usage from the whole world, for I have always been used to it, and there's a great deal in habit, you know; but when I am treated kindly by any one, it takes me all of a sudden, and then I take to salt water."

A visiting clergyman in Worcester, being requested to open the service by prayer, though not invited to preach, replied that if his friend was going to do the mowing he might whet his own scythe.

Smith's Celebrated Torpedo Electro-
Magnetic Machines for sale at this office.

Phonography.

(Continued from No. 47.)

Saw Mills.—Four patents have been granted, within the year, for saw mills: three for ordinary sawing of boards, &c., and the fourth for sawing irregular shapes. The former are for improvements in the carriage and apparatus for setting the log or making the mill self-acting. Saw mills have long since been patented, which, after the log is placed upon the carriage, the various parts of the machine adjusted, and the gate, which admits the propelling power, opened, will saw the whole log into boards of any one thickness required, and close the gate and stop the machinery after the work is done. This being the case, it will be readily perceived that, so far as results are concerned, but little remains to be done for the self-acting saw mill.

The improvements patented as above mentioned, are for modifications in the means of affecting some one or more of the above operations; but no new effect has been produced. The mills above alluded to, are too complicated to be understood without drawings; and, although useful, a minute description of them would add but little to the information formerly extant upon this subject.

Letters patent for an improvement in mills for sawing irregular shapes, such as blanks for gunstocks, &c., have been granted within the year, of which the following is an outline. An ordinary saw gate is arranged in the usual way for giving the up and down motion to the saw. The saw is connected to this gate by levers having their fulcrum at the top and bottom of the gate, which levers extend both in front and behind the gate. The ends of the levers opposite to those joined to the saw are connected to each other by a rod. The carriage carries the plank to be sawed towards the saws in the usual way. To this carriage grooved guides or patterns are attached, which are adapted to the shape to be sawed, and to each other. Through sliding blocks in these grooves the saws work. With this arrangement of parts, it will be perceived that, as the carriage advances, the guide and the block give the proper direction to the edge of the saw, and the levers permit the proper lateral motion. Thus, as the carriage moves on, the saw gate gives the saw its up and down motion, the levers allow the lateral motion, and the guide and block, through which the saw passes, give a proper direction to the saw. Any number of saws, similarly guided, may be used.

PLANING MACHINES.—Eight patents have been granted within the year for improvements in planing machines. One of them, however, was a mere re-issue of the extended patent for the well known "Woodworth machine." This machine seems to comprehend all that is necessary for planing, tonguing, and grooving regular surfaces; and therefore inventors have not sought to improve it, but have confined themselves principally to the invention of such machines as may be substituted for it, or to those which perform other kinds of planing. The subject is vastly important, and no effort which ingenuity, prompted by interest, can make, has been spared in attempting to accomplish the grand object of producing a machine which, without infringing the patent, may be successfully substituted for the "Woodworth machine." Whether the machines patented infringe on pre-existing patents, or may successfully compete with them, is not my province to determine; it is sufficient for this office that they present points of novelty, and for these letters patent have been granted.

GOLD PENS.—We are informed that Joseph Hayden & Co., of Haydenville, Mass., have commenced the manufacture of diamond-pointed gold pens, of excellent quality. We are glad to hear that this kind of pen is coming into extensive use: for if they are preserved from accidental injury, by falling, their endless durability renders them the cheapest as well as the most free and excellent pens that can be used. We have used one of Bagley's pens about seven months, and consider the use of it to be worth at least twenty-five cents per month, which is equal to 120 per cent. per annum on the cost, while the pen continues good as new.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The September No. is received, and is equal in all respects to any previous number of this justly celebrated work. It is embellished with three engravings of the first order, one of which—a fine mezzotinto by H. S. Sadd—represents Capt. May's charge on the Mexican battery. An excellent piece of New music—"Recall me not," is also presented. The reading matter is highly interesting and all together the work is well worthy of the extensive patronage which it receives. Published by Israel Post, 140 Nassau street.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—For September, contains three splendid engravings—fine mezzotint representation of "Greeks at the Well," by W. E. Tucker;—a steel plate engraving of Mount Holyoke, with a view of the Connecticut River, by H. L. Fisk; and a plate of Parisian fashions, in the usual excellent style. For further particulars, call at No. 98 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, or at the Tribune Buildings, New York, and procure a copy.

SEAR'S NEW PICTORIAL MAGAZINE.—A double number for September and October is published, containing twenty or more curious and instructive stereotyped prints, besides various other embellishments. The reading matter consists principally of historical and descriptive pieces, for the use of families, and the work is probably the cheapest in proportion to its size that is published in this city. Terms only \$2.00 per annum. Published by R. St. No. 129 Nassau st.

WELLMAN'S ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—Each number of this splendid work is embellished with three or more full colored engravings of choice flowers and curious plants; and contains a variety of botanical intelligence both interesting and useful. Published at 116 Nassau st. \$3 per annum.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET.—The September number of this cheap and excellent periodical, contains an unusual variety of pictorial illustrations, besides music. The price of this Magazine is only one dollar a year and should be read by every family in the Union. Published by D. A. Woodworth 135 Nassau st.

WHITE MOUNTAIN BOOK.—This is the title of a neatly printed little work, giving a description of the scenery, facilities for sporting, &c., on the railroad and stage route between Boston and the White Mountains.

CURING A BAD TEMPER.—An exchange says, that if a married lady is of a cross, unhappy disposition, if she will take the trouble to wash her face and comb her hair, and arrange her dress, it will be almost impossible for her to indulge in anger until her hair or dress becomes disarranged again.

A man lately applied to a druggist, at New Orleans, for four ounces of laudanum for the purpose of suicide; but was cheated with a decoction of rhubarb which made him very sick, but didn't kill him.

Geological Cleanings in Mississippi.

(Concluded.)

A few teeth of the Tapir, and of other minor, extinct, or unknown animals, have also been obtained in the same locality as the before-mentioned.

Near Jackson, on the bank of Pearl river, the remains of a huge Saurian, (or, Cetacean?) a marine monster of the lizard or serpent form, was found a few years since by a gentleman who had the good taste to preserve, and the liberality to bestow it upon the writer. The joints of the larger vertebra, of which many were obtained, measure about six inches in diameter, and ten or twelve in length. The largest deprived of its spinous processes, or the bones which form the arch over the spinal marrow, weighs twenty-five pounds. Very few skeletons of this reptile had as yet been found, and, so far, it is believed to be confined to this continent. It has been identified by the late Dr. Harlan, the distinguished American Comparative Anatomist, with the *Basilosaurus*, first described by him from specimens obtained by the late Judge Bry on the Ouachita River.

A skeleton, found in place in the Eocene, or oldest member of the Tertiary formation in Alabama, not only confirms the conjectures as to its length, which is proved to have been at least 100 feet, but determines its geological position in this State beyond question, which, if further proof were necessary, is found in the identity of the fossils obtained at the lime quarry, mentioned as being near Jackson, and within a mile or two of these remains, with those in Alabama, as described by Mr. Conrad, fossil fish a foot or more in length, sharks' teeth, fish scales, (nummulites?) *spatangus* and many varieties of marine shells, some of extinct species, being found in this quarry. One of the vertebrae of the *Basilosaurus*, was also discovered in an excavation in the city of Jackson.

Indicating a formation of a still earlier period, several vertebrae of the *Mosasaurus*, were found in the indurated marl, or white lime stone, near Macon in Noxubee county, in digging a cistern. These have the characteristic ball and socket structure, and are in the most perfect preservation possible, being mineralized, the cellular tissue consolidated and the surface partially incrusted with sulphure of iron. Another vertebra obtained from a cistern in the public square in Macon, Noxubee county, at the depth of about thirty feet from the surface of the ground, and fifteen feet within the rock is completely enveloped in the mineral, the pyrites presenting a brilliant and crystalline appearance.

Other bones, together with Turtle shell, compressed and flattened, were obtained from about the same depth and in similar condition.

Among the fossils of Vicksburg may be enumerated an area, pecten, and venus, of the bivalves, as well as the following univalves, *buccinum*, *dentalium*, *fasciolaria*, *murex*, *mitre*, *natica*, *oliva*, *solenium*, *troton*, *tunetula*, &c. This list may be extended to more than fifty varieties.

The *desert* *diatomaceous* *deposits* of the Mississippi Bluff range has furnished, among the transported detritus of other climes, many fossils associated with some of the inferior genera, which excited in no ordinary degree the attention of intelligent visitors from abroad. These fossils exist in a very perfect and durable material, being generally silicified, none other being capable of bearing the attrition to which they have been subjected in the distant transportation which has brought them so far to the south, and to which they owe much of their polish and beauty.

Beside the trunks of petrified wood instances at the White Cliffs and on Coles Creek, several others occur more in the interior of a very interesting character, from the circumstances in which they are found. These lie on the surface, on elevated ground, remote from water, and nearly the entire tree in place, as if it had fallen where it grew. In one specimen found near the head water of the Big Black, and examined carefully by the writer, the bark was converted into an aggregate mass of handsome small brown crystals, the bark being in some places entirely detached from the wood, and crystallized on both surfaces.

Many forests exist in relation to these fossil woods, which must tend to modify materially the received theory as to the process of petrification. But recently it was deemed heresy to doubt that all those petrified blocks of wood, found here, were transported from other regions, in the character of boulders. That such may be the fact in relation to many of them is not questioned, for there is sufficient evidence that an agency has, at some time, been in operation entirely adequate to the transportation of even larger masses. But others occur, nearly entire trees, under circumstances that render it at least as certain that this process, by whatever chemical combination or action produced, or in what period effected, long or short, has taken place on the spot where they are found.

Other smaller, water-worn specimens belonging unquestionably to the drift, are found in some of the streams, and a rare collection has been made of those embracing, such as palms, and other indigenous plants, and comprising every variety of siliceous petrification.

All the modifications of quartz, including cornealian, calcedony, jasper and agate, enter into their composition and render many of them exceedingly interesting and beautiful.

Many other silurian fossils, such as agalized corals, or zoophytes, in considerable variety, crinoids, oolite, &c., one common to the drift or diluvium as revealed in the beds of our streams, which also affords fine specimens of jasper and quartz agates, chiefly of the fortification, landscape, and ribbon varieties, as well as sards, calcedony, cornelian and onyx.

B. L. C. W.

WASHINGTON, Miss.

A large quantity of wood having been piled upon the upper floor of a large school-house, in Lynn, Mass., the floor recently gave way and buried the teacher and about forty scholars. Several were injured, but no lives lost.



Here is a Question.

Is an interest—a present interest in the favor of Christ, actually worth as much as an extensive fortune in this world? To this question, we doubt not, that every professor of religion would readily answer—not from his heart but with his lips—in the affirmative. This being admitted, a simple observer would be led to the conclusion that a permanent interest in Christ was very easily secured, and that little or no exertion is required to retain it, while the grantees and inheritors thereof have nothing to do but to give their whole attention to the pursuit of the wealth and honors of the world. And that they are moreover furnished with a new gospel, or a set of laws and rules altogether different from the common printed gospel as furnished by the evangelists: for, instead of forsaking all things for the sake of Christ, they are only required to observe a few fashionable rules in acquiring all things, honors and pleasures as well as riches of this world. Such people must be greatly favored to have nothing to do but to avoid stealing, and such other acts of gross immorality as would subject them to imprisonment as well as to dishonor among men; and to rest from their secular avocations one day in each week,—contribute a small part of their gains to erect preaching houses, and support in affluence a few clerical dignitaries; and perhaps conform to the custom of society, by reading a chapter in the bible and repeating a prayer once or twice a day in the presence of their families;—and still enjoy the constant favor of God and full assurance of salvation, while thousands of poor, hard-laboring and severely afflicted people, who, with tattered garments, daily pass the dwellings of the righteous, but are deprived by poverty from the privilege of joining the churches, or even of hearing the preaching, are doomed to everlasting wretchedness, in a life of their sufferings in this world. Are these things so?

Will the poor ignorant and perhaps profane laborer be condemned in the judgment, while the rich and proud christian professor is commended and justified, and rewarded with everlasting honor? We leave this question to be answered by the scriptures of truth, while we return to consider the previous question. This must be answered in the affirmative: but it is expressly declared in the scriptures, that no man can serve God and mammon at the same time: and that "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth;" "sell that ye have and give alms;" "he that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none, and he that hath meat, let him do likewise." The excellency of Christ is well worth the sacrifice of all the wealth, reputation and luxuries of the world; and all the professions, church-membership, attendance on public worship and church ceremonies, will prove worse than vanity to all those who neglect obedience to the more essential, though now unpopular injunctions of the gospel.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.—Religion is the only path that leads to solid peace. On this path a light is shed from above, to cheer the traveller through his rough and thorny way, and the favor of the Almighty Jehovah will never leave those who enter upon this road to peace. He has promised to be their guide and support, and his promises are as firm as the everlasting hills, which cannot be moved. Would you see the truest picture of happiness this life affords, look at the Christian. He is not exempt from trials incident to this mortal state, but amidst his troubles he can look to his heavenly Father, and find a friend and comforter, able and willing to carry him through them all. If he is prosperous, he partakes of the bounty of his Maker, constantly reverting with a grateful heart to the giver of every good and perfect gift, and receives pleasure in imparting to the needy and destitute. He envies not the wealthy and fashionable circle—he seeks not the pleasure of the world, for they are too trifling to afford him any joy. He has in prospect a crown of glory which he would not exchange for millions of the world—he has a hope which is an anchor to his soul, sure and steadfast, which spreads a peaceful serenity over all the changes of this life, and renders him the happiest of men. It is an estimable privilege that mortals possess of travelling this path, for whosoever will may enter therein, and find peace and safety. This life is a state of probation preparatory to an endless existence, and though the beginning of existence, it fixes our state for eternity. Our notions here are registered in the book of heaven, and unless they are those which s

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AGENTS.

ALSTON, N.H., J. Robertson.
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STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 24, 1846.
TO the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:—A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jonas Earle, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lott on the last day of December next. A Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. And also a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City.
Also the following officers for the said County, to wit:—16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.
Yours, respectively,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.
Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1846.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.
All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment.
See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. vi, title 3d, article 3d—part 1st, page 140.

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The traveller looked solemn at this information, And trudged on his journey in deep meditation.

Hatters are said to have been very furious fellows, notwithstanding their *nutra-ly*, whenever they have *felt* an inclination for a good nap.

John M. Clayton has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by a paper entitled the *Blue Hen's Chicken*. He will find it rather hard scratching in that ground.

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REVERENCES: H. Meigs and others, of the American Institute; Prof. MAPES, resident, and C. L. BARTON, Attorney, of the Mechanics' Institute.

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